

JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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Ninepence

What Israelis think – Startling Replies to a Secret Poll: Who should be Premier? How popular is Goldmann? Should Lavon have been sacked? Who are the Mapai personalities? Is Israel's democracy in danger? What will be the General Election Result?

—SEE PAGES 6 & 7

COMMENT

A FORTUNATE ELECTION?

If there is one thing upon which the majority of Israelis seem to be agreed, it is that the coming General Election is an unfortunate evil. There was no need for it, they say, and it would have been better if it had not been forced on the public by the differences of the politicians. That is also how it appears to most observers and commentators. But things are not always what they seem, and misfortunes often produce a surprising amount of good. This coming Israeli General Election may be a case in point.

For one factor has been widely overlooked in evaluating this election contest and it may well turn out to be more important than all other considerations. This election could ensure a stable and settled government and parliament which should see Israel through its critical two years of 1963 and 1964, when she will have to make drastic adjustments in her economy. If there had been no election now, the new Knesset would have been due to be elected in the midst of this critical period. This would have been an incentive for party demagoguery rather than a combined national effort.

* * *

But with the General Election out of the way, and the country's political shape settled until 1965 or even 1966, it will be possible for the Government, and it should also be possible for the parties, to turn their attention to the priorities which this situation demands. For by 1964, the Israeli economy will have to earn sufficient foreign income to compensate the country for the ending of German reparations and the decline of personal restitution payments. The Bank of Israel has estimated that the gap in these two accounts alone will be around ninety million dollars when the expected income of 1964 is compared with the actual income of 1959. Other reductions are expected to account for a further decline in income from foreign sources amounting to an additional forty-five million dollars. Thus the 1964 gap that will have to be closed will be around \$135 million—no mean figure.

This prospect is serious but, as the Bank points out, it can be met—provided the country decides on its priorities. To close the gap to manageable proportions, a number of unpopular measures will have to be taken. Exports will have to be increased from \$350 million in 1960 to \$660 million in 1964. This cannot be done by proclamations or speeches, but only through careful planning and a great combined national effort in which capital and labour must join. But, as the report of the

Bank of Israel for 1960 which has just been published, has shown, the country's resources are now fully engaged, and new efforts can only be made if labour and resources employed elsewhere are released for the necessary priorities.

* * *

But it is not only in the economic field that a period of decision lies before the next government of Israel. It is becoming only too evident that in Israel's international relations too decisions will have to be taken that will require imagination and courage. Mr. Ben-Gurion appreciated the new winds that were blowing when he accepted President Kennedy's initiative in the refugee question. There are already signs that this is cutting right across party lines in Israel and creating similar divisions among the Arab leaders. It is too early to say whether anything will come of the President's initiative, but there can be no doubt that Israel's response to it will have a profound effect on the next U.N. Assembly and on the Afro-Asian countries generally.

It may well become the touchstone for Israel's foreign policy in these coming years, which is already showing refreshing signs of a dynamic abandonment of earlier preconceptions. The new attitude to the refugee question is only one example. The refusal to abandon its positions in Africa simply because of greater diplomatic difficulties is another and welcome sign of a new maturity in Israeli foreign policy thinking. But in many ways the most encouraging development is the impression that Israel is beginning to think in world terms.

* * *

It sees itself increasingly as a normal member of the family of nations, building friendships in Asia and in Latin America, creating links with Canada and with Persia. But all this depends in the last analysis on Israel's ability to stand on her own feet—without losing sight of her natural limitations. It is this that will interest the elector in Israel as much as the observer abroad. It is an enormous task and it will be as great a test for Israel as were 1948 and 1956. Just as the War of Independence and the Sinai Campaign were not won by party programmes or party politics, so the battle of the gap which Israel is fighting now cannot be won by any one party, be it Mapai or the Liberals, Mapam or Herut.

It requires a national programme, a preparedness to work together and a realisation that Israel herself is on trial and must show her own people—and the world—the stuff of which she is made. This will also be the test by which the parties will be judged on August 15.

THE NATION

BEN-GURION OPENS THE CAMPAIGN EDUCATION OR POLITICS ?

from our own correspondent

Tel Aviv—Tuesday :

Tonight we probably heard the last of the so-called election apathy. Ben-Gurion was scheduled to address a meeting of professional workers, sponsored by Mapai, at the Mann Auditorium. Some three thousand were expected; eight thousand turned up and overflowed into the corridors and lobbies of Tel Aviv's "Festival Hall" where loudspeakers to relay the speech were hastily rigged up.

The Premier began his speech on the kind of level for which he had appealed when he asked all parties to try to educate the public instead of exchanging smears and slanders. The conscience of the world was undergoing a great change. No nation could isolate itself from this general stream of world consciousness any more.

He reminded his audience that a generation or two ago, it was accepted that there should be cannibals in the jungles of Africa, but the world at large knew little about them and cared even less about their victims. But in our time, when Patrice Lumumba, a Congolese leader, was executed, mankind was shocked and the consequences reverberated round the world.

Not like 1948 : A few years ago, who cared about Cuba, Ben-Gurion asked; now Castro agitated the whole American world. It was necessary therefore that the Israelis should clearly understand in what kind of world they lived. It was no longer the same as 1948 or even 1956.

This brought him to an assessment of Israel's security problem. He expressed his confidence that, should it be necessary, Israel's Defence Forces would ensure them victory over the enemy. But, he

explained with unusual emphasis, he did not want to win a war, even though he was certain of the outcome.

War, even victorious war, would cost Israel dearly. He did not want an army so as to make war, but in order to prevent war. Under the existing conditions only such a deterrent force could ensure the peace necessary to enable them to settle the waste lands of the Negev and the north.

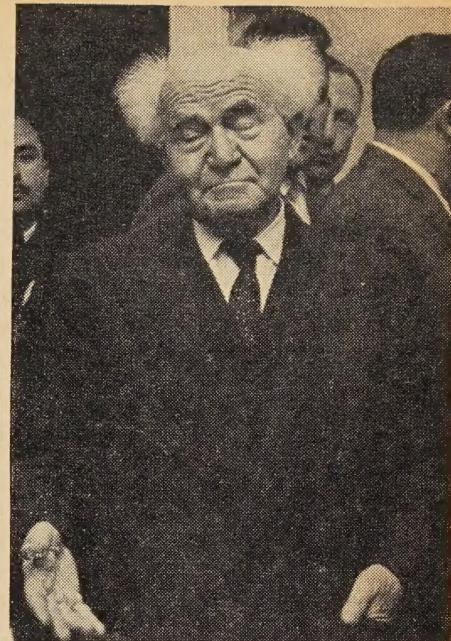
"It could happen here" : He warned his audience that they should not live in a fool's paradise, believing that what happened to the Jews of Europe could not happen to them. Only Israel's armed strength stood between them and such a fate, for "the Egyptian dictator never hides his designs to annihilate Israel." That was why Egypt had become a refuge for Nazis on the run; that was why, alone in the world, Egypt employed prominent former Nazis in important positions where they could be used against Israel.

He appealed to his vast audience to help in giving Israel that spiritual character which alone could ensure her the place necessary in the modern world where mere knowledge, without accompanying morality, would become a curse on mankind.

It was necessary, therefore, for Israel to broaden her education so as to allow for both science and morality, and he pleaded with all that was best in Diaspora Jewry to come to Israel and help them in this task.

Enter the politician : But then Homer nodded, and Ben-Gurion the statesman made way for the politician. In bitterly ironic tones he turned to the Liberal Party and the position of Dr. Goldmann. "It is being whispered in circles that call themselves Liberal," he said, "that there is one man, albeit not an Israeli, who is willing to settle here if we give him the government, and to bring about peace with the Arabs within one year."

If there was such a man with such magic, he concluded, then they should all turn over their mandates to him; the only pity was that "this saviour" had not come earlier. One thing became clear to the audience: the election campaign would not make much of a contribution



PEACE BY DETERRENT
Better than victory in war

to a rapprochement between the Liberals and Mapai; the rift was growing wider.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO EICHMANN?

A PROBLEM FOR THE GOVERNMENT

from Patrick O'Donovan

Jerusalem :

Looming up like an unforeseen obstacle in a long classic race is the problem that stands at the end of the Eichmann trial—what precisely to do with the prisoner.

Now in its eleventh week, the trial is an accepted fact of Israeli life and the voice of even mild criticism is no longer heard here. Rumours of a less satisfied attitude to the trial do come occasionally from abroad, most often from Jews of the Diaspora.

They cause little pain here because Israelis believe that such Jews still suffer, albeit unconsciously, from the ancestral fears of the Diaspora, as their fathers did, and put non-interference, a quiet time and tolerance rather than total acceptance, as the most for which they yet dare hope.

Stilted evidence : But the trial by any man's standards has been a calm and masterly exercise in the law. Eichmann is now giving his stilted and highly technical evidence as freely as any man in a murderer's dock. And it still seems certain that he will be convicted.

To have written that last about an ac-

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cused man would be dangerous in the United States; it would be legal suicide in Britain where the laws that cover the prejudice of trials and contempt of court are maintained with a monastic strictness and attention to detail.

But, from the moment of Eichmann's kidnapping in the Argentine, there has poured out a vast torrent of speculation and comment on the case, at least six books, countless articles and broadcasts, political speeches and formal statements, virtually all taking it for granted that the man was guilty.

Conviction certain: It is known that the Israeli Ministry of Justice was perturbed by this, but their final decision was that nothing could be done about it. The list of those accused would be too vast and too comprehensive; the press at the trial would be decimated. The Ministry could rely on the high professionalism of the judges, who, working without an impressionable and non-professional jury, would not be swayed by the torrent.

It seems certain, then, that Adolf Eichmann will be convicted. The Israeli law is that for his crime the only punishment is death by hanging.

This punishment can, of course, be mitigated or wholly remitted by the President of the State. There is therefore a political decision to be made after the law has done its work. Many well-disposed people all over the world would be shocked by the execution of Eichmann and would feel instinctively, if irrationally, that Israel was partaking in some measure in the crime of Eichmann if they hanged him until he was dead.

Israelis do not seek Eichmann's death: In Israel the idea is that it does not matter what happens to him as long as his body does not rest in Israeli soil. There is now no hangman and no gallows in Israel. Nor can his body be cremated here, since that is against the Jewish law.

Most Israelis, in fact, do not particularly desire his death. It would serve no purpose. The formal trial and the solemn condemnation would serve their emotional and spiritual purposes.

He could, of course, be given a life sentence. That would involve the prolongation of the special system set up to keep him living during the trial. There would have to be a separate prison and special guards. Eichmann as a prisoner would not last alive ten minutes in the yard of a common Israeli gaol. All Israelis, even the delinquent ones, have some share in the results of his crime.

Germans will not extradite: The other alternative is to let him go; to be satisfied with the intellectual act of condemnation. If freed here he would not

stay alive during the walk to the airline office. They could extradite him—to Poland, for example, where he would be tried swiftly and angrily for his many crimes in that country. That would sit ill on the western conscience.

The West Germans, it appears, have no intention of asking for his extradition. He could be sent back to his family in the Argentine, but the Argentine Government have an easy way out of an embarrassing situation; Eichmann was tech-

nically an illegal immigrant into that country in the first place. Ireland, some African republic, Egypt—where? There is in fact nowhere in the world for him to go and live out his years.

Amid all these difficulties it is becoming easy to guess which is the least of the evils that still attend this man. But it is not an easy decision. The final solution of the Eichmann problem has still to be settled.—*Observer Foreign News Service.*

CONGRESS PAYS TRIBUTE TO GOLDMANN AND ISRAEL SIEFF

JUBILEE DINNER HAILS DIASPORA'S "UNASSAILED LEADER AND GUIDE"

Almost at the same time as Ben-Gurion was speaking in Tel Aviv, Israel M. Sieff was addressing the Jubilee dinner of the World Jewish Congress in London. After outlining the evolution of Congress from the *Comité des Délegations Juives* at the Versailles Conference to its present-day role as a unifying factor in the Jewish world, Sieff turned to the role played in this by Dr. Nahum Goldmann.

He recalled that Goldmann was not merely a leading figure in the Jewish world; he had made a gigantic contribution to the physical development of Israel by his successful negotiations which resulted in the German Reparations Agreement.

But even more significant, Sieff maintained, was the fact that Goldmann

"through his deep philosophical spirit and his comprehending mind" was changing the thinking and direction of a large number of Israelis. In the Diaspora, Sieff maintained, "he is the unassailed leader and guide."

A global problem: Dr. Goldmann was less confident than Mr. Ben-Gurion speaking at the same time. Israel, he argued, had become the real centre of Jewry, but she was not yet out of danger. For danger there would be so long as there was no peace in the Middle East.

He was not underrating the importance of western friendship with Israel, but the decisive factor, he believed, was the area in which Israel lived, and here there was no peace. They had to appreciate that this was not a local problem, but a global one. And it would have to be settled globally, not locally.

The world was not really aware of the danger of this unsettled problem of the Middle East, nor did it appreciate the essence of the Eichmann trial (Ben-Gurion was saying the same thing in Tel Aviv). Not only Eichmann was on trial, not only by the German people but the whole of western democracy was on trial, he maintained.

Jews more vulnerable: The Diaspora would continue, despite the speeches in Israel and despite the "silent assimilation" that was cutting great gaps into the Jewish communities. The Jews of the twentieth century might be freer than their predecessors, but they were also more vulnerable. This was one of their great problems which they had hoped Israel would help them to solve.

Earlier Israel Sieff had also referred to this. So far, he insisted, Israel had not done anything to match the Diaspora Jewries in learning. It still had a long way to go before it could transcend the exile culture of the Jews of Babylon, Alexandria and the ghettos of Europe.



ISRAEL SIEFF
An assessment of Goldmann

ARABS

ABSENT DEEDS

AFTER THE CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

from Robert Gee,
our special Middle East correspondent

After all the excitement, anticipation and high expectations, the Arab Defence Council meeting in Cairo concluded on Sunday with the sort of bored, flat communique which usually indicates that all was not plain sailing at the end.

During the nine days of meetings the Defence Council examined three recommendations from the Chiefs of Staff committee and seven from the Palestine Experts' Commission; all ten proposals were concerned with the best way of defeating Israel and her friends on the Palestine issue.

The details of the proposals which have been accepted have not been made public, but such news as was deliberately allowed to leak out, was hardly impressive.

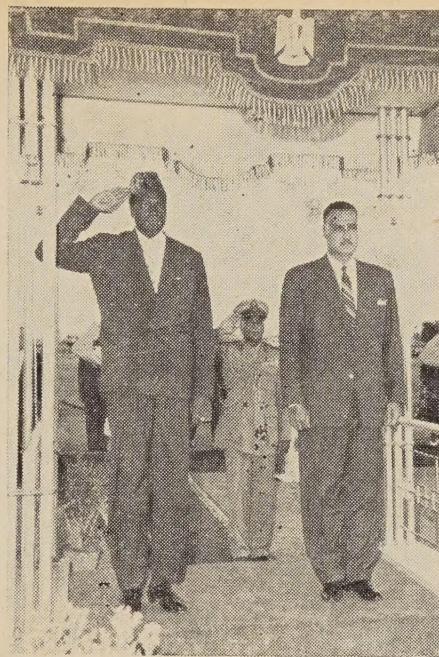
Oil and generals: The emirs and generals present talked as if they were back in 1956 and could threaten the west with the stopping of Middle East oil supplies. They paid no heed to the warnings of the Arab oil experts that times had changed and that the oil glut was more of an embarrassment to the Arab producers than to the western buyers.

Another leak which was allowed to seep into the Arabic press was that they had agreed on the appointment of the Egyptian Chief of Staff as commander of all Arab armies on the Israel front. This was declared to be wholly untrue by the Jordanian delegate as soon as he had left the precincts of the U.A.R.

That did not leave much to show after so much talk. They agreed that they would intensify their hostility and opposition to Israel, and that they would conduct a campaign against world Zionism, and that they should meet again in two months' time.

Common Market or paper plans? Meanwhile, the Arab Economic Council had begun its meetings in Damascus. Here again there was a deep gulf between the propaganda and the realities of the conference. Its real purpose is to iron out some difficulties suffered by foreign Arab businesses in Arab countries because of the increasing discrimination against foreigners.

The main purpose of the conference is



TWO NON-ALIGNERS IN CAIRO
How binding is a commitment?

to find a formula that will differentiate between Arab foreigners and non-Arab foreigners in Arab countries. While the experts work on this tricky problem, the politicians are making speeches about an Arab Common Market and warning the Europeans not to allow Israel into the European Association.

The Egyptians and Iraqis have also submitted long-term proposals on how to make the Arab economies complementary to each and so more independent of the imperialists. But even the participants showed no great enthusiasm for these involved and not very convincing paper plans.

Which side for Mali? There was much more interest in the continuation of President Nasser's campaign to undermine the Israeli position in Africa. After the visits of Ghana's Nkrumah and Guinea's Sékou Touré, there came the President of Mali (the former French Sudan), Modibo Keita.

Observers wondered how Modibo Keita would react. Although he maintained close relation with the more extreme anti-imperialist countries and had good relations with the Soviet bloc, he was also on very good terms with Israel. He had actually signed a recent agreement with the Israeli Defence Ministry providing him with equipment and instructors.

Keita first addressed Parliament in Cairo. He uttered all the correct sentiments but carefully avoided any specific commitment. But Nasser could not let it go at that. He wanted Mali's support to demonstrate his growing influence in

Africa. And in the end, he got it.

Israel condemned: After six days of discussion, the two Presidents issued one of the longest communique for this kind of visit. They had agreed on the largest area of denunciation that was possible. In thirteen paragraphs they recorded their joint dislikes.

They denounced foreign domination, nuclear tests, the exploitation of Africa, France for her Algerian policy and for her Sahara tests, the U.N. failure in the Congo, South African apartheid and Portuguese persecutions in Angola, and they condemned Israel:

"Which constitutes a bridgehead for imperialism and endangers the security and safety of the Middle East region and of the African and Asian states. The two Presidents therefore assert the necessity of a just solution of the Palestine question which will guarantee to the Palestinian Arabs the restoration of their legitimate rights in full and in accordance with the U.N. Charter."

Money with strings? The two Presidents also reaffirmed their faith in positive neutrality and non-alignment, their support for the Casablanca Charter and the strengthening of ties between the U.A.R. and Mali.

Lastly, it was announced that Mali was to get a £6 million loan from the U.A.R. But the Cairo papers added that it was conditional on Mali rejecting all Israeli aid and favours, and this, the Cairo papers reported, Mali would do.*

Kennedy—contrasting voices: But for a more realistic indication of the mood of the Arab world, one had to turn elsewhere. Last Friday it was made known in Cairo that President Nasser was preparing a lengthy and detailed reply to President Kennedy's letter about doing something to solve the Arab refugee problem. Nasser welcomed Kennedy's initiative and would make his own proposals.

On the other hand, three days later, in Beirut on Monday, the Iraqi Foreign Minister Hashem Jawad told reporters that the Iraqi Premier, General Kassem, would not answer Kennedy's letter "because Kennedy has nothing to do with Palestine and his letter was an interference in the internal affairs of the Middle East."

Jawad also disclosed that the Arab Defence Council had discussed Kennedy's letter and he left no one in doubt about the division of opinion which had been the keynote of the discussion.

* In Jerusalem, a spokesman for the Israeli Foreign Ministry said that nothing had changed in the cordial relations between Israel and Mali, and that Israel had received satisfactory assurances that nothing was about to be changed.

ISRAEL

WHAT ISRAELIS THINK
STARTLING RESULTS OF SECRET UNIVERSITY POLL

from a special correspondent

Tel Aviv :

With two months to go before the elections, it would seem that David Ben-Gurion is still Israel's most popular political leader, that Mapai does not have an awful lot to worry about, and that only nine per cent of those on the electoral rolls have not yet made up their minds which party to vote for. It appears, furthermore, that 78 per cent take no interest at all in the election campaign.

These are the preliminary conclusions arrived at after studying the public's answers to a questionnaire compiled by, and intended to serve as an exercise for, the Hebrew University's Political Science faculty. Roughly 2,000 eligible voters—their names chosen "scientifically at random"—living in Israel's three largest cities willingly gave the answers last week.

Altogether 60 questions were asked. Those not quoted below are personal questions like "What is your economic position?" "Are you better off now than two years ago?" and others from which not even the roughest conclusions have yet been drawn. These latter include such queries as "Why do you think each of the following parties is voted for?" and "What party do you think the following sections of society tend to support?"

FOREIGN MINISTER MEIR
The only woman

"No answer" acceptable : My attention was drawn to the low percentage of "don't knows" and to the fact that to some questions "no answer" was an acceptable answer. Here then are the questions and the answers:

1. What do you think about the election date being advanced ?

	Per cent
<i>It was necessary</i>	34
<i>Unnecessary</i>	22
<i>Desirable</i>	26
<i>Something's amiss with our democracy</i>	16
<i>Don't know</i>	2

2. Why, in your opinion were the elections brought forward ?

	Per cent
<i>Inter-party strife</i>	32
<i>The "Affair"</i>	40
<i>Cabinet lacked general support</i>	6
<i>Lavon's removal</i>	10
<i>Impossible to leave things as they were</i>	9
<i>Don't know</i>	3

3. What in your opinion are the questions most likely to affect the electorate ?

	Per cent
<i>Security matters</i>	15
<i>Economic matters</i>	9
<i>The "security mishap"</i>	29
<i>Desire to change Cabinet headed by Mapai</i>	19
<i>Ber's arrest</i>	5
<i>Lavon's removal</i>	15
<i>Don't know</i>	8

4. How do you think the issues in question 3 will affect the outcome of the elections ?

	Per cent
<i>Mapai will lose 3-5 seats</i>	53
<i>Mapai will gain a few seats</i>	13
<i>Mapai will lose its plurality</i>	3
<i>Won't have effect</i>	27
<i>Don't know</i>	4

5. You have heard that democracy in Israel is endangered, do you think so ?

	Per cent
<i>Yes</i>	24
<i>No</i>	71
<i>Don't know</i>	5

6. What do you think of the number of parties in Israel ?

LIBERAL GOLDMANN
A tenth see him as Premier

	Per cent
<i>Much too many</i>	83
<i>Few too many</i>	5
<i>Right number</i>	9
<i>Don't know</i>	3

	Per cent
<i>Yes</i>	4
<i>No</i>	59
<i>No answer</i>	35
<i>Don't know</i>	2

	Per cent
<i>Imperative</i>	33
<i>Desirable, but not imperative</i>	41
<i>Undesirable</i>	11
<i>No answer</i>	15

	Per cent
<i>Yes</i>	15
<i>No</i>	83
<i>Don't know</i>	2

	Per cent
<i>Almogi</i>	1 per cent
<i>Eshkol</i>	12 per cent
<i>Dayan</i>	1 per cent
<i>Lavon</i>	2 per cent
<i>Sharett</i>	9 per cent
<i>Meir</i>	3 per cent
<i>Not my affair</i>	20 per cent
<i>Don't know</i>	52 per cent

11. Considering the personalities of all the parties, whom would you want to see as Prime Minister? (Names which received less than one per cent have been omitted from the list below).

Ben-Gurion	39 per cent
Meir	2 per cent
Goldmann	9 per cent
Eshkol	14 per cent
Begin	8 per cent
Sharett	6 per cent
No answer	20 per cent
Don't know	2 per cent

12. To what extent do you take an interest in the election campaign?

	Per cent
Very interested 2
Fairly interested 20
Not interested at all 78

13. What are your feelings about the results of the elections?

	Per cent
I care very much 87
I care, but not too much 8
It's all the same to me 5

14. (Those who answered "Yes" to the above question): Have you decided for whom to vote?

	Per cent
Yes 91
No 9

15. (Those who answered "Yes" to the above question): Will you vote for the same party as you did in 1959?



SHARETT AND COLLEAGUES
Moving up?

16. Those who had decided whom to vote for, were asked: What reasons made you decide which party to vote for?

	Per cent
They will ensure a strong and stable government 33
Yes 83
No 17

Per cent
The party's leaders have proved themselves 18

I always vote for the same party 17

It has the correct attitude in foreign and security matters 14

This party represents people like me and does a lot for us 6

Economic matters 4

Most of my friends and family vote for the same party 2

I don't like any of the other parties 5

Other reasons 1

17. As it appears to you now, how do you think the composition of the new Knesset will vary from the present one?

	Per cent
A great deal 2
Somewhat 26
No variation in fact 70
Don't know 2

When asked which party they would vote for, 63 per cent refused to answer.

A week before the elections, and soon afterwards, the University will revisit the same people with only a slightly modified questionnaire to find out whether, and how many, persons change their minds as a result of the pre-election propaganda.

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ELECTION

SAGA OR SODOM?

TWO CONCEPTS OF ISRAEL

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem :

Last Friday was zero hour, according to Israeli law, for the start of the election campaign. This allows a clear sixty days during which the parties can go all out with their propaganda, publish their lists of candidates and conduct their full campaign.

But it turned out to be a day like most other Fridays. The public did not show a great deal more interest than before—which was not much. Even the parties were slow off the mark. Only Herut and Mapai made use of their right to appear with their electoral identification letter.

Herut produced a poster saying flatly that the whole Mapai administration was "an affair," while Mapai had a rather more complicated and almost over-subtle poster to illustrate that Israel was a genuine democracy.

The Affair again : Although the Lavon affair has been buried over and over again, it still keeps popping up; there was another brief but warm exchange between Ben-Gurion and Rosen in the Knesset, but rather more attention was given to a pamphlet issued by the army authorities as guidance for the troops.

It was a pretty ham-handed affair. A close reading of it did not reveal any direct pro-Mapai propaganda or any sentiments which under normal conditions would not have been uttered by every party except the communists. But in the peculiar political atmosphere which reigns in Israel just now, there is no such thing as innocence in politics.

The opposition parties, and the left-wing parties—from Herut to Mapam—demanded their pound of flesh. They thundered against this flagrant misuse of authority by the Ministry of Defence. They infuriated Ben-Gurion, who told them that he would not have the armed forces dragged into this party warfare and had therefore ordered the Chief of Staff to withdraw the booklet.

Keeping army clear : The President of the committee supervising the election, High Court Judge Berenson, had also felt the same way about it. He wrote to General Tsur, advising him to withdraw the pamphlet; but at the same time the Judge was not prepared to say that it contained party propaganda or to comment on its quality. He was concerned



BEIGIN
A reminder for his rivals

only that the army should not be drawn into any controversy.

One result of the interlude has been to make the soldiers really curious about a booklet which most of them would otherwise have looked upon as something of a bore.

When Ben-Gurion later addressed a gathering of Mapai artists and writers, he commented on the curious and contrasting impact Israel seems to be making on observers abroad and politicians at home. Some of the most critical writers abroad looked upon the achievements of Israel as something of a saga, but here at home their native writers made Israel appear like a modern version of Sodom and Gomorrah.

Vocal Liberals : And listening to the election overtures, one can sympathise with Ben-Gurion's cynicism. Mapam and Ahдут Avoda are trying hard to revive the Lavon affair. Moshe Carmel, the Ahдут Avoda leader, charged, moreover, that Israel's foreign policy was dictated by the Defence Ministry and was designed to integrate Israel in the western defence system.

The Liberals were also vocal. Shaari claimed that only the Liberal Party could be the alternative to the Mapai regime. Levanon and Artzi, two other prominent Liberals, claimed that the explanation for this was that the Liberals were the only party that had the virtues necessary for such an alternative policy: moral principles, realistic plans and men of action.

But for the moment, most of the Liberal action was deployed in defence

against a shrewd Herut attack on them. What Herut has done is to place advertisements in the newspapers, quoting what the General Zionists and the Progressive leaders said about each other at the last election. It is strong stuff. And Herut asks what weight should therefore be attached to Liberal denunciations of Herut or Mapai at this election.

Opposition to moderation : But inside Mapai there is a rather more interesting development. Ben-Gurion, it will be recalled, returned from Washington with some fairly far-reaching suggestions concerning the Arab refugees (*they were fully reported in the JEWISH OBSERVER*).

But there appears to be something of a groundswell opposing Ben-Gurion's moderation. Mrs. Meir made a speech in which she pointedly reiterated the old line as the only possible policy. This was followed by a seemingly innocent enquiry from Moshe Dayan (a well-known innocent) addressed to the Mapai secretariat. He wanted to know what the party line was on Arab refugees.

The party secretary, Yosef Almogi, replied with equal innocence, quoting from Ben-Gurion's speech, *made before he went to Washington*, in which he replied to President Bourguiba in a Knesset statement. But this is surely not the end of this story. It may well become one of the major issues of the election which could cut clean across party lines.

Internally divided : For every party is divided within itself on this question and its entry into the campaign might well become the big surprise of the 1961 election.

At the weekend there were signs of increasing interest in the electioneering, and there have been some initial surprises in the public reaction. The Liberals found the going surprisingly hard at the beginning, and they did not manage to draw crowds of more than 200 at their first meetings. This has now improved a little. On the Mapai side there have also been some surprises. Moshe Dayan has so far not been the draw he was last time, but Eban has addressed meetings with over 6,000 present and he appears to be in great demand.

This is also true of Peres. He is drawing crowds because people are anxious to see him in the flesh. Opposition propaganda is depicting him as the evil genius of Mapai, as the mystery hand behind everything that Ben-Gurion does.

Enemy number one ? Peres's youth and articulate manner come, therefore, as something of a surprise to many of his audience, but he is clearly fighting an uphill battle, for the opposition parties have singled him out as their enemy number one.

IN THE NEWS

SOME PROFESSOR—SOME RESEARCH!

IN MAY 1959, Professor Walid Khalidi lectured to the American University in Beirut on the exodus of the Arabs from Palestine. An edited version of the lecture was subsequently printed in the Beirut *Middle East Forum* and the full text was privately printed by Professor Khalidi and circulated by him. The central theme of Khalidi's paper was that the Israelis had for years claimed that the Arabs had left Palestine, and especially Haifa, because of *broadcast* orders from the Arab capitals, but that at last his researches had effectively nailed the Israeli lie.

For the moment, let us assume that Khalidi is correct in saying that the Israeli case is based on such broadcast orders. What has he done to disprove it? He explains that the B.B.C. has a monitoring station at Caversham near Reading where it listens to and records broadcasts from all parts of the world. The monitoring reports are kept (and can be consulted by *bona fide* students) at the British Museum. Khalidi consulted them, and what did he discover? "A day-to-day examination of the broadcasts from the Arab capitals and by secret Arab radio stations in 1948," Khalidi tells us in his lecture, "fails to reveal a single reference, direct or indirect, to an order given to the Arabs of Palestine to leave." Here, then, we have Khalidi's terms of reference and the result of his exhaustive research into every Arab broadcast at that time, *based on the B.B.C.'s monitoring reports*.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF KHALIDI

A LITTLE LATE in the day, just two years after, in May 1961, comes our old friend Erskine Childers with the results of his own piece of independent research. Tramping loyally in Khalidi's footsteps, Childers also decided "to test the undocumented charge that the Arab evacuation orders were broadcast by Arab radio" (though in the process he overlooked to "document" the accusation that this was really the Israeli case). So, like Khalidi two years before him, he made his way to the North Library of the British Museum and there unwrapped the dusty brown paper parcel containing the monitoring reports. But let Erskine tell the story of Childers on the trail in his

own words, for they are very significant. He was able, he tells us in the *Spectator* of May 21, to check all the Arab broadcasts. This "could be done thoroughly because the B.B.C. monitored all Middle Eastern broadcasts throughout 1948. The records... can be seen at the British Museum."

But the fact is that neither Khalidi nor Childers could have checked "all Middle Eastern broadcasts in 1948" in the B.B.C.'s monitoring reports at the British Museum—or anywhere else for that matter. For neither the B.B.C. nor the Americans in Cairo, were able to monitor and still less report all broadcasts. In fact, the British Museum reports record not ten per cent of all relevant broadcasts. Some stations—like Ramallah, the most important one broadcasting in Palestine at the time, was not monitored at all. Kaukji's station, Al-Inqaz, was monitored only sketchily from April 10, onwards; but for days on end during the Haifa crisis there are no records of its broadcasts.

Khalidi's and Childers' claim that they have checked *all broadcasts*, or even a representative sample, is therefore quite untenable. I am sure that Khalidi's Princeton superiors would not pass such a piece of superficial and misleading research as scholarship; it hardly rates as inferior propaganda.

WHAT THE MONITORS DID HEAR

HARDLY LESS INTERESTING, however, are some of the examples monitored in even this restricted manner by the B.B.C. Let me give a few examples:

On February 27, 1948 el Kaukji, the commander of the Arab Liberation Army, was reported by Cairo to have said that the Arab defences in Haifa had been so strengthened that the Arabs would soon move from the defensive to the offensive.

On February 28, the commander of Arab forces on the Jerusalem front, Abdel Kader Husseini, was reported by Beirut to have announced that "the Arabs will crush the Jews within twelve weeks."

On April 14, Cairo stated that the Jews had revealed their intention to exterminate the Arabs; on April 18, Damascus reported that the Jews were carrying out atrocities against old people, women



THEY STAYED AND FOUGHT—JUNE 1948
Settlers in Nitzanim



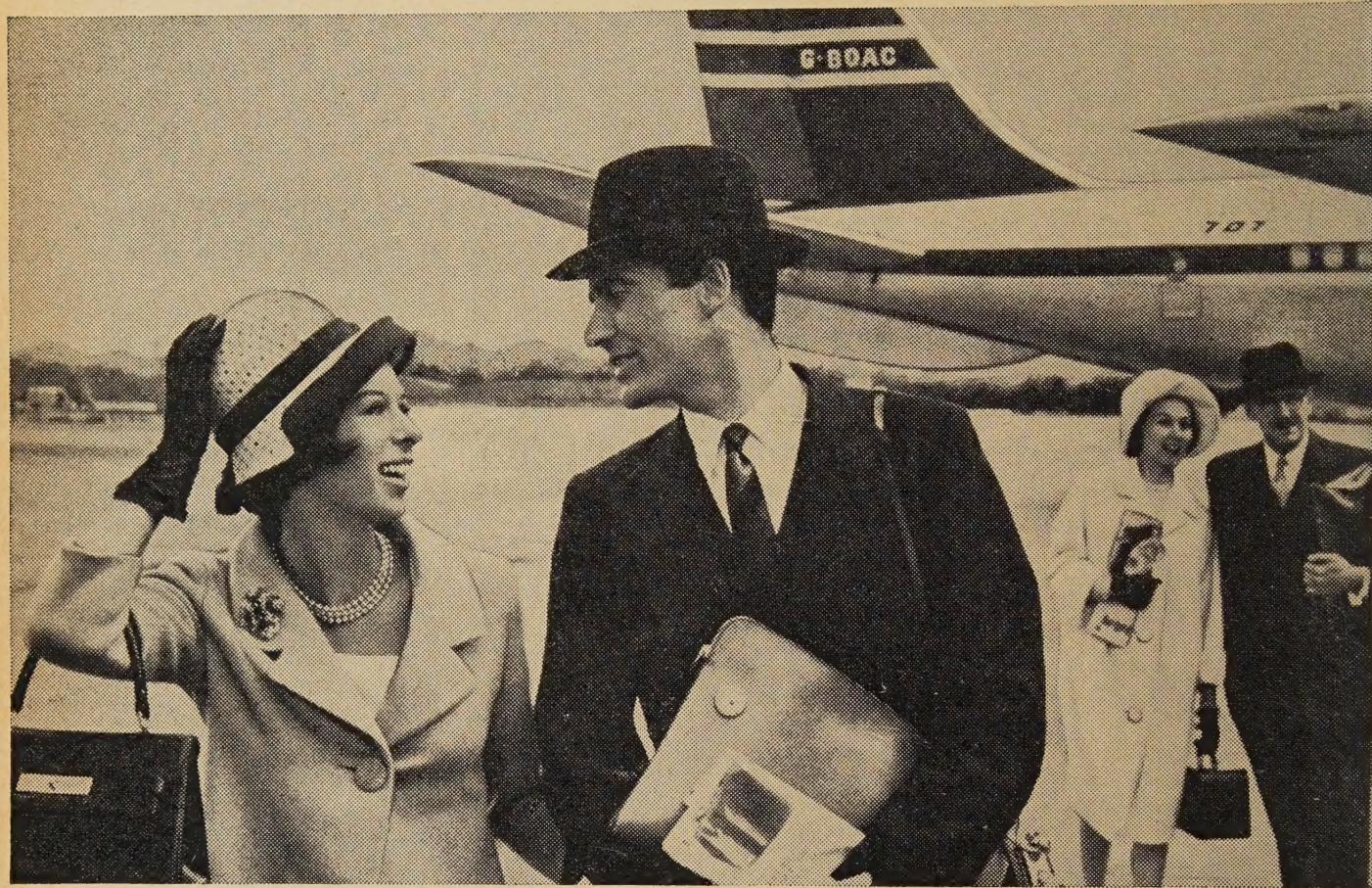
THEY STAYED AND DIED—MAY 1948
Tel Aviv bus station bombed by
the Egyptians



MAJDAL : Arabs stay unharmed—NOV. 1948
(below) MISHMAR HAYARDEN :
After the Syrian withdrawal—NOV. 1949



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A PLEA FOR THE MAIN IN THE DOCK
Should his non-guilt be assumed?

and children, and on April 23, Arab Jerusalem broadcast a communique from the Syrian and Egyptian Consuls requesting Syrians and Egyptians "to register at once for evacuation."

What is interesting about the reports is that until about the middle of April, the Arab broadcasts (at least the small sample that was monitored) were constantly claiming victories; the Jews were said to be divided among themselves, running away, evacuating their families and afraid of Arab vengeance. But then the tone changed and we get a steady stream of talk of Jewish atrocities which must have scared the remaining Arabs out of their wits. One day, judging by the broadcasts as recorded here, they were winning all the way and next day they were facing extermination. This is a bit much.

But as for checking the broadcasts, I hope we have heard the last of this particular legend. There may have been broadcast orders, or there may not. We are where we were. All that Khalidi and Childers have succeeded in proving is their own limitation as research associates.

THE CASE OF VICTOR GOLLANZ

HOW REPRESENTATIVE IS Victor Gollancz of Anglo-Jewry or of the Jewish diaspora? Two weeks ago, he was presented on a T.V. programme as one of the most representative Jews of the diaspora speaking for the feelings of diaspora

Jewry as against those of the Israeli Jews. The occasion was the publication by Gollancz of a sixty-page pamphlet* in which he argues passionately against the guilt of Eichmann, denounces the Israeli kidnapping and trial of Eichmann and pleads that there should be no retributory punishment. When asked on television what kind of verdict the judges should bring against Eichmann, Gollancz replied that they should find him guilty and then order him to spend the rest of his days working in a kibbutz alongside his victims.

There are two interesting aspects in this affair: one is how Gollancz came to be looked upon as a representative Jewish spokesman, and the other is his method of arguing the case of Eichmann's non-guilt. For as long back as I can remember Gollancz, that is back to the thirties and the days of his Left Book Club, when he was as good as fellow-travelling, and later his war-time disengagement from the extreme Left, his resignation even from *Tribune* because of the paper's criticism of some aspects of the Churchill administration, and then at the end of the war his greatest concern for the surviving Germans—and his avowal that he considered himself as a Christian—he has never claimed any association with Jews or with Israel. He helped with refugees but he was never associated with Jewish causes. In fact, the only occasions when he spoke as a Jew were in these two television appearances. I doubt whether there are many Jews—or Israelis—who would accept Gollancz as their spokesman or as representative of their opinions as Jews.

The second interesting aspect is the nature of Gollancz's argumentation. He seems to make the same mistake as the Israel Attorney-General appears to have made, but for opposite reasons. Hausner introduced extraneous arguments against the British in order to further his case against Eichmann. Gollancz introduced the same kind of argumentation to show that the British were also responsible and so lessen the guilt of Eichmann. Surely, now, the one has nothing to do with the other. What the British did is one thing, what Eichmann did is another.

One could complain rather more legitimately, looking at the trial from a distance, that Hausner's over-emphasis of the holocaust has reduced rather than added to Eichmann's role. He has presented so much evidence in which Eichmann did not figure that the reader began to wonder what Hausner was trying to prove.

* The Case of Adolf Eichmann; 3s. 6d.



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ISRAEL'S CONSCIENCE

THE MIND OF MOSHE LANDAU

from our legal correspondent in Jerusalem

As the Eichmann trial enters its second phase, one man has increasingly dominated it; not the prisoner in the dock but the presiding judge: Moshe Landau.

He has set the tone; he has kept the trial of Adolf Eichmann within the strict limits of the law and he has continuously resisted the prosecution's efforts to widen the scope of the trial with political issues. What sort of man, then, is this presiding judge who has become the symbol of the conscience of Israel?

Apart from the law, his main interest in life seems to be the Haifa Technion. After sitting in the Supreme Court from 8.30 in the morning until two in the afternoon, he used to go straight from court to Haifa, and three hours later be attending a directors' meeting.

There might be an important Technion dinner in London, which he had been asked to attend. He would sit up till after midnight writing his judgements, drive to Lydda and catch the 'plane, attend the dinner, deal with "other Technion business," and be back on the Bench ten days later, without having taken any time off to rest at all.

Chamber concert organiser : His second great interest is music. It is thanks to him

that we Jerusalemites enjoy, during the winter and spring months, chamber concerts of the first order. The amount of work he puts into organising them is incredible. Every year the size of the audience increases.

When Moshe Landau was a judge in Haifa, he did not satisfy himself with locking up criminals in our jails for two or three years or more. The rehabilitation of prisoners was far more important in his eyes, and he was the leading spirit in the association formed to aid ex-prisoners.

Outstanding and experienced : He had some successes, but occasionally a jailbird would let him down. He tells the story, half in irony and half in sadness, of the man with a long criminal record who said that he had had enough, and from that moment would go straight. He was given one more chance. He took it with both hands and staged a large-scale burglary. Nevertheless, Judge Landau has not lost his belief that there is some good in even the worst criminal.

Lest it be thought that, because I have mentioned the judge's musical tastes and his work for the Technion, he is perhaps not so good as a judge, let me disillusion you at once. He is, from many points of



JUDGE LANDAU

Within the strict limits of the law

view an outstanding judge of the Supreme Court Bench. Indeed, he has been a judge—in Palestine and in Israel—for more years than almost all his colleagues in his court.

He is always very calm, always judicious, always ready to consider or reconsider an argument put before him, and decide only when he is convinced.

No publicity seeker : He is always courteous to lawyers and always patient with chatterboxes. When a prisoner appears without counsel and is inclined to talk nonsense, Mr. Justice Landau will still hear him out to the end.

Although he does not seek publicity, it often seems to be thrust upon him. During the last two years he has had to grapple with the far from easy legal points raised by the Kafr Kassem case. When may a soldier refuse to obey an apparently unlawful order by a superior officer? The limelight was upon him throughout the appeal, and his judgement was read by hundreds of non-lawyers who do not normally read judgements.

Then again, in the appeal of *Shurat Haminadim* against Amos Ben-Gurion, he took it upon himself to charge the Chief of Police with perjury, finding, as he thought, sufficient evidence in the record to support the charge.

A man who probes : He was criticised by some for making a finding of this kind when he had not seen the witness or heard any explanation he might give for his apparent perjury. The Chief of Police himself, by that time our Ambassador in Vienna, flew home and demanded that a criminal charge be brought against him,

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so that he might clear himself and re-establish his good name. However, the District Court upheld the view of Mr. Justice Landau. So did the Supreme Court.

In cases which are not so sensational, the majority, of course, the reader of our law reports will see that Landau always goes deeply into any question brought before him. Some time ago a case depended on the proper understanding of an Ottoman law, which was itself based on an earlier French model.

Landau did not content himself with giving an interpretation of the Turkish section of the law. He tracked down the French original, studied the French commentators, noted the slight differences between the Turkish and French texts, and only then came to his conclusion as to the true meaning of the Israel—that is to say, the Ottoman—legislation.

Even balance: Another quality of his as a High Court judge is that he holds the balance absolutely evenly between the Government and the little man. There are judges who think that Government officials are always right, and that the court should interfere as little as possible with the bureaucracy.

There are others who think that the citizen is always right, and that the court must always be ready to help him. Judge Landau belongs to neither school. However, where there is a doubt, it is always resolved in favour of the citizen.

This has been particularly noticeable in those of his judgements where municipalities or local councils have been involved. These bodies often seem to believe that they are the final arbiters when a rate-payer claims some right he has been denied. When they have power, they think they are entitled to exercise it, even though the individual may suffer.

Keeping things on the rails: A careful reading of Landau's decisions shows that, where it is possible that a wrong has been done to an ordinary citizen, he will use all the power of the High Court to redress that wrong.

With a case like that of Eichmann, it is of overriding importance that the presiding judge have the personality and skill to prevent the parties from submitting a mass of irrelevant evidence, from indulging in wandering and endless cross-examination, and from interrupting each other.

There is another consideration too—the most difficult of all. The presiding judge must be able to curb his fellow judges' possible stepping into the arena and doing the work of the lawyers in the case. Landau has shown that he has the experience and the ability to keep the trial on the rails.

KIBBUTZIM

TOUGH, SUNBURNED ASCETICS?

THINGS ARE NOT QUITE AS
THEY USED TO BE

from *Henry Near*

The kibbutznik is always represented as tough, sunburnt, and, above all, ascetic. Physical labour is only one aspect of his rejection of the comforts of civilisation. I have seen some quite remarkable expressions of this view; I have met people who were amazed that kibbutzniks have set working hours (not "dawn to dusk") or comfortably furnished rooms.

This idea springs, I believe, partly from the history of the kibbutz—the romantic period when standards of living were indeed very low; partly from the unconscious identification of the kibbutz with a monastery (even though we believe poverty to be undesirable, chastity a private affair and obedience undemocratic); and partly from a feeling that, in the age of the affluent society, non-affluence as such is clearly desirable.

And it leads to a curious dialectical consequence. People visiting the kibbutz find that it is quite unlike their image of what it is (was, or should be), and immediately begin to think and talk in terms of "degeneration," or "betrayal of principles."

Rising living standards: The truth is



KIBBUTZ FISHERMEN
*Poverty undesirable and
obedience undemocratic*

far from this. The kibbutz has never believed in asceticism for its own sake. Its basic principle always has been, and still is, quite simply to cut one's economic coat according to one's cloth; to increase the standard of living, when possible, in accordance with the needs of the country and the kibbutz for investment and development. For many years, of course, this meant a high degree of asceticism, and even poverty.

But now that Israel, and within Israel, the kibbutzim, and especially those founded before 1948, are beginning to see their way out of the economic wood, there is no reason to oppose a controlled rise in living standards. However one reckons these standards, they tend to be rather lower on any kibbutz than among

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WHERE DO WANTS BEGIN?

An attempt to build a human community.

townspeople, or even moshavniks of similar origins and time in Israel.

For instance, rather more than half the kibbutz population is today living in temporary housing, (wooden huts and the like)—a far greater proportion than that in the State as a whole. Yet this is not an expression of opposition to decent housing conditions on principle: simply an acceptance of certain social priorities (the urgent need to abolish the *ma'abarot*), and a protest against an exaggerated rise in standards beyond the

earning capacity of the State.

Where do needs end? Of course, rising standards bring their own problems. One of the best known (and most widely misunderstood) is how to interpret the famous kibbutz slogan "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

When needs are minimal, it is—in principle—easy to determine what they are, if not always to satisfy them. When one can only afford a single good shirt, that is all one needs! But when one can buy two or three or five, or can choose between an extra shirt and a new pair of shoes, the difficulties begin. Where do needs end, and wants begin? Do I need a picture on the wall of my room?

This is the sort of problem which each kibbutz, or kibbutz movement, is trying to settle in its own way. Many of them give the individual liberty to define his own needs (or wants), within certain financial limits. In this respect, as in many others, the kibbutz has changed over the past ten years, and will, no doubt, continue to change.

Place of the children: Indeed, such change is of the essence of kibbutz society, which is, as much as anything, an attempt consciously to build a human community in accordance with certain principles—in whatever circumstances.

Let me give another example of this. It is well known that children in most kibbutzim sleep apart from their parents. Until a short while ago, economic and security considerations made this virtually unavoidable; the few concrete, bullet-proof living houses had to accommodate the children. Now, however, there is greater possibility of choice, and a very wide-ranging discussion of the best way to house our children is taking place.

In this matter, as in many others, the various possibilities now open to the kibbutz as it develops may well lead to variations, each equally valid. An example already at hand is the issue of personal reparations from Germany. Some 1,500 kibbutz families received very large sums as reparations. Each kibbutz movement decided its own policy on this problem. In many respects they differed, but the major principle—that such large sums must belong to the kibbutz, not the individual—was accepted by them all.

Staying on: In the event, not only was the major premise of equality within kibbutz society preserved: the number of people who left kibbutzim as a direct result of receiving reparations was virtually negligible.

This fact in itself casts some light on another aspect of kibbutz life as it is

often thought of today. I recently spoke—on quite another subject—to a group of women Zionists. After my lecture, one of them came to talk to me about the kibbutz. "We already know quite a lot about it," she said. "We've had a lecture on 'The Decline of the Kibbutz'." The truth is just the opposite of this dismal picture.

Without a very high degree of social cohesion, no free egalitarian society could have surmounted the difficulties caused by the reparations problem. Economically, the kibbutzim are sharing in Israel's general development. Numerically speaking, the proportion of their population of that in the State as a whole certainly declined in the period of mass immigration, but since 1951 it has remained steady. Nor is it true, as many people seem to believe, that our children are leaving in their masses.

Favourable comparison: After their army service, some 10 per cent marry townsfolk (or moshavniks) and go to live with them; but this number is just about balanced by those who "marry in" to a kibbutz. It cannot be said that our educational system is without its problems. Whose is? But it has certainly succeeded in producing responsible human beings, grounded in both science and the arts, with a love of their home and a desire to continue the way of life their parents forged for themselves.

Moreover, by any criterion that I know of, the children of the kibbutzim compare favourably with sabras born in town or moshav. This includes their general demeanour, relationship with other people (including their parents), and the sort of jobs they are given in the Army, where a quite outstanding number become officers and NCO's.

On the other hand, it must be candidly confessed that the kibbutzim are at present failing to keep many of the town-born sabras who pass through them each year. The reason is clear. The beginnings of the affluent society can be seen, not only in the Israel economy but in the spirit and the scale of values often prevailing in the towns. Under such circumstances, a life of dedication, co-operation and creativity will find it hard to compete with the more obvious manifestations of affluence.

They didn't come: This is only one of the many problems of the kibbutz today—problems most of which are included, and frequently exaggerated, in the accepted picture. At the establishment of the State of Israel, the kibbutzim were ready to receive hundreds of thousands of immigrants: they had the economic potential, the social framework, and the

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DEGANIA—THE FIRST OF THE KIBBUTZIM
Are the skies beginning to clear?

will. It came as a tremendous shock that most of the immigrants were not themselves willing to join the kibbutzim; they lacked the social sophistication and cultural flexibility required.

Following on this almost traumatic shock, all the problems I have outlined began to be felt—the difficulties of agriculture, the pangs of adjustment to affluence, the changing and increasingly complex needs of the country as well as others (such as the political problems of the kibbutz movements) which have not been dealt with here. For a number of years the kibbutzim passed through a period of internal adjustment, criticism from outside, and revaluation, which amounted to a very severe crisis.

I think I am not being too optimistic if I say that the crisis has been resolved, even though many adjustments have still to be made. Indeed, one of the signs that we are coming successfully through is the universal recognition that, in a changing society, the kibbutz must continually adapt itself to new conditions.

Long struggle: Meanwhile, the kibbutz has retained its special social character, despite all temptations. We have compromised in order to serve the overriding needs of the State (as in the matter of employing workers from outside). Our obligations in matters of defence and settlement have undoubtedly weakened us—but we have fulfilled them without complaint. Nonetheless, our principles have not been abandoned—in the instance I have quoted, hired labour is certainly decreasing, and will continue to do so—and I believe that we shall be strong

enough to preserve them in the next stage of kibbutz development.

The most important factor in this is, perhaps, the recognition that the tasks we have set ourselves will take a much longer time than was once thought. Before Israel existed it seemed almost as if only the British (and the Arabs) prevented mass immigration and, with it, mass acceptance of the kibbutz scale of values—whether this implied an emphasis on social equality or dedication to the nation's good.

Today it is clear that neither of these aims will be universally accepted (if they ever will) without what may be a very

long struggle on a number of fronts—social, political, cultural, economic, even military. The relative importance of each of these will vary.

Reaction to affluence: In the broadest terms, for instance, it could be said that having helped to create the State, and while still playing an important part in its preservation, the kibbutzim now have to play a major part in determining its character: whether it will be simply a "normal" nation, or whether its social structure and its culture will be egalitarian, dynamic and fraternal.

This is bound to be a long—perhaps a never-ending—task. There is no room here to do more than hint at ways in which it can be accomplished. It can only be done if we have enough people to do it with. I myself am not pessimistic on this score. The kibbutzim have three main sources of available manpower. We shall, I believe, continue to keep our children: and the rate of population growth in the kibbutzim is greater than that outside. In the chalutzic youth movements outside Israel, there has recently been a significant growth, particularly in the "affluent" (English-speaking) countries.

My own experience, both here and in Israel, leads me to believe that this is the result of this very affluence: the reaction of the idealistic youngsters to the growing materialism and cynicism around them. I am convinced that within not many years the same effect will be seen in an increasingly affluent Israel; and it cannot but have a snowball affect on our third great source of recruits—the chalutzic youth movements in Israel itself.

[This is the second and concluding article. The first appeared last week.]

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JEWISH AGENCY ATTACK ON DAYAN INFORMATION BULLETIN OR ELECTION PROPAGANDA?

from our own correspondent

Tel Aviv:

Considerable surprise has been caused by a sharp attack on the Mapai Minister of Agriculture, Moshe Dayan, in the Bulletin of the Economic Department of the Jewish Agency. The Bulletin is published under the authority of Leo Dultzin, a leading member of the General Zionist Party, and the question is naturally being asked whether the Jewish Agency machinery is being used for electioneering purposes.

In an unsigned leading article, the *Economic Review* says that the Israeli public has been brought up to regard agriculture and settlement as vital, and therefore found little cause for argument when Dayan announced his policy of planning agricultural output so that farmers should be assured of a decent income.

But the policy Dayan outlined has backfired, says the Agency's paper; tomatoes have been planned "out of existence for weeks at a time" and then reappeared at "luxury prices". It points out that tomatoes are consumed in large quantities in Israel throughout the year, coming second only to potatoes.

"Moneymaker" only: The problem had its birth a year ago, when Dayan introduced his controversial regulations making the "Moneymaker" variety the only one to be grown by Israeli farmers for export, since there was a good demand for them abroad, especially in England.

Since it was not practicable to grow two varieties of tomato—one for export and another for home consumption—it was decided to grow "Moneymakers" and nothing else (even though Israelis do not like their flavour), at the same time limiting the total area under tomatoes to one fixed by the Vegetable Marketing Board, in order to eliminate surpluses.

The Board based its decision on two considerations—that there should be an ample supply of tomatoes for the local market, and that an appreciable quantity should be available for export. However, Nature took a hand, and the Ministry of Agriculture's plans came awry.

Milk shortage too: By last autumn, yields had already been so far below expectations, that tomatoes originally destined for export had to be sold at home. To add to the difficulties already encountered, spring was late this year, making

the tomato shortage more acute.

The Ministry has been forced to abandon the "Moneymaker" plan as originally conceived, and is replacing it with a much more restricted one.

Nor are tomatoes the only commodity on which the *Economic Review* has some harsh comments to make. Having eliminated the suburban dairy herds previously kept on the outskirts of Tel Aviv and other cities by removing the subsidy from the milk they produced, the Ministry of Agriculture has now replaced the milk surplus of two years ago by a shortage, says the review.

Why not a free market? The beef shortage is also laid at the door of the planning experts of the Ministry of Agriculture, and the paper claims that a recent plan drawn up for poultry ran into such opposition that it had to be modified before being put into operation.

The *Economic Review* sees the issue facing Israeli agriculture as being how much planning of production is desirable. It says that recent endeavours in the planning field have almost entirely disregarded the normal market mechanisms, and that nobody seems willing to give a free market a chance to prove itself.

Accuracy in planning is not possible to within more than twenty per cent, according to the review, which says that crop yields normally vary by up to one fifth of estimates, enough to topple any previously worked-out plans.

Bigger farms: However, whatever results agricultural planning has had on the consumer, it has undoubtedly succeeded in safeguarding farmers' income, which increased by eight per cent to £20 million (£4 million approximately) in 1960, after having fallen in both the preceding years.

The *Economic Review* considers that the long-term solution to Israel agriculture's income and profitability problems lies in bigger and more efficient farming units and a smaller labour force producing more.

A fall in costs would make Israeli exports more competitive. In 1960, agricultural exports (excluding citrus fruit) amounted to \$15 million, compared with \$11.5 million in 1959. This figure included more than \$8 million worth of eggs, \$2 million worth of ground-nuts and nearly thirty other commodities.

How to build up exports? The *Economic Review* says that almost every one of the commodities on the list could be turned into a "multi-million dollar business"—but gives no inkling of how this could be achieved, except to say that prices should be more competitive.

But it does not look as if the last word has been said on this matter.

BOOKS

ISRAELI SOLDIERS COMPARED

MEN IN UNIFORM, Military Manpower in Modern Industrial Society, by M. R. D. Foot; 163 pp., no index; (Weidenfeld & Nicolson) 21s.

This is the third of the studies in international security published by the Institute for Strategic Studies, and, like its predecessors, it manages to reduce a complicated and difficult problem to surprisingly simple and comprehensible terms. Without trying to argue a case, Mr. Foot investigates the different ways in which modern countries endeavour to ensure their security, and especially how they set about in organising their armed forces.

He considers the straight conscript armies of France and Russia, the so-called mixed forces of the United States and Germany and the citizen armies of Sweden, Switzerland and Israel. He shows that the Israeli system is really a development of the Swiss, attuned to Israel's special position. He investigates the Israel Defence Forces with a sharp and independent approach, and he is most impressed by the result. Mr. Foot is convinced that the Israeli troops in the Sinai campaign showed that the argument against citizen forces is no longer tenable. What the Israelis had done was to show that a democratic army could be more efficient and more effective than a professional or mixed force.

Mr. Foot attributes much of this success to the Israeli officer corps, which incidentally is shown in the appendix to the book to be the lowest paid officer corps in the world. The difference between the officer's and the soldier's pay in Israel is infinitesimal.

Compared with the other citizen armies, the lowest paid Israel army private gets \$5 a month against \$13 for the lowest paid Swiss private and \$112 for the Swedish private. The only soldiers who get less than the Israelis are those of Italy, Greece and Turkey. Comparative figures for the United Arab Republic are not available.

As for the officers, the lowest paid Israeli gets \$7 a month compared with \$52 for the Swiss and \$196 for the Swede. The Israeli pay is far and away the lowest pay recorded by Mr. Foot. Clearly then, money is not everything in the making of a modern army. Spirit also counts.

J.K.



IS THE ISRAELI ARMY UNDERPAID?

Air Force Commander Ezer Weizmann hears the views of the Defence Ministry's Issar Pen

NOT FOR LAUGHS

ISRAEL ARGOSY 7, edited by Isaac Halevy-Levin; 196 pp.; (Jewish Agency) no price.

Having read this miscellany of short stories, verse in Hebrew and in English translation, biography and literary criticism right through, one longs to get one's teeth into something written by Ephraim Kishon or some other Israeli humorist. Anyone who did not know anything about Israel or Israelis could be forgiven for thinking that they were the most humourless folk on earth after struggling through this paperback. Why do the publishers and editor of this Israel Argosy have to be so portentous? Let us have a little less Slav soul and *Angst*, and a little more *Lebensfreude* please.

S.L.

ZIONIST G.O.M.

TOLDOT TZIONI EHAD (History of One Zionist), by Zalkind Stalbow; 80 pp.; (Narod) no price.

Everybody who knows anything about English Zionism knows about Zalkind Stalbow, the "lover of Zion" who, at the age of 83, still takes part in the annual march to Jerusalem. He is one of the grand old men of the movement, whose memories go right back to the days of Herzl. He has now written, in Hebrew, an engaging book of memoirs, picked from an eventful life. As a man who has always sought the advance of Hebrew, he could hardly have written this book in any other language, but it ought also to appear in English, so that a wider circle of people could read and enjoy it.

S.L.

CHARLES ANGOFF

distinguished American writer and critic

on

"MODERN JEWISH WRITING—A CRITICISM"

MONDAY, 26th JUNE, 1961 7.45 p.m.

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Chairman: Dr. George J. Webber

Under the auspices of The Jewish Book Council,
The London Jewish Graduates' Association,
The World Jewish Congress—British Section.

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer Panorama

THE UNKNOWN ISRAEL WHERE THE TOURISTS RARELY GO

from a special correspondent

Jerusalem :

In these days of *khamseen*-smothered elections and air-conditioned hotel rooms there is a section of Israel, apart from both, that keeps on growing.

To reach it one has to leave the beaten track and join a Keren Kayemet (J.N.F.) guide or an *Egged* tour, which is not meant for the usual tourist but rather for those who are willing to forgo modern comforts for some hours.

The trip will take you along one of the new roads which run near the borders of Israel. There are such roads in the north and in the east, and their main purpose is to make additional acres of land accessible for agriculture.

Best by plane : Thus the land resources of the country are extended. Afforestation projects are under way in the north, vineyards are being planted along the eastern border, and many scores of new fruit trees are growing in the Jerusalem area.

If one sets out from Tel-Aviv and the target for the day is in the north, it is best to start by plane. The twin-engined Dakota of *Arkia* inland airways takes just under half an hour for the flight

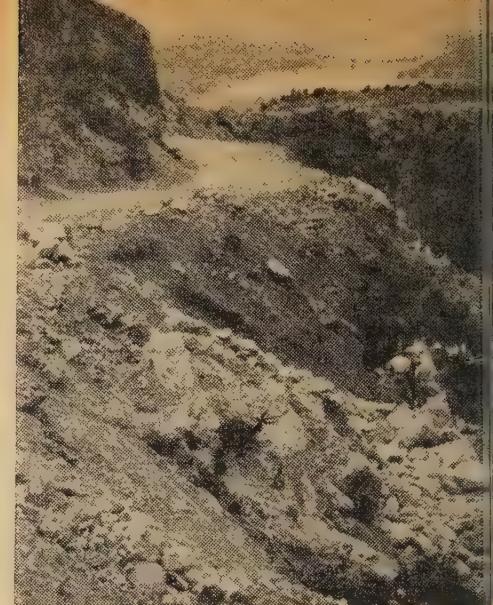
from Sde-Dov in Tel Aviv to Mahanayim, north of Tiberias. The birds-eye view from 3,000 feet up includes all the coastal plain, the towns of Natanya, Affula and Tiberias, and the Sea of Galilee as well as the Mediterranean.

The next stop, if the car with four-wheel drive is waiting at Mahanayim, might be the Huleh region. There, a mosquito-infested swamp has now been turned into a fertile plain where wheat, sunflowers and industrial crops are being grown.

Wild-life preserved : A motor-boat takes you along one of the artificial channels into the nature preserve—the only reminder of what Lake Huleh used to look like.

All wild-life has been preserved here, except the mosquito, and signs warn the passer-by of heavy fines if he as much as raises his voice too high and frightens the animals.

Hunting is definitely forbidden in the seventy-acre preserve. All along the way one encounters wild ducks, cranes, a sort of sweet-water sea-gull, and literally hundreds of turtles, some as large as



J.N.F. ROAD THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS
The quickest—and only—way to the top

tennis rackets.

Incidents on Syrian border : From there one may go north the adventurer's way—on a new road which runs just inside Israel, about fifty yards from the border.

The Syrian border is the only one where there have been incidents during the past two or three years, so the dangerous Syrian side of the road is lined with trees, and one travels along it unseen by the Syrians, although they can hear the sound of the car's engine.

After returning to the highway, one may want to climb Jermak or Meron—Israel's highest mountain, 3,650 feet above sea level. This again is a new road, unpaved, and only recently completed. J.N.F. did the country this courtesy in order to enable people to reach the natural forest which adorns the Jermak slope, and give it some attention.

Forest fires : In the past several forest fires high up caused severe damage to the trees, but as it was completely impossible to bring fire fighting equipment to the spot, nothing could be done about it.

As Israel has only two per cent of its total area covered by trees (compared with Canada's 80 per cent, for example) this was an undesirable state of affairs.

From the Jermak one can see almost the whole of Galilee—the Huleh region on the one side, the Sea of Galilee further south, the Mediterranean with Haifa and Mount Carmel, and also large parts of the neighbouring country, Lebanon.

Lebanese guards visible : If this is not enough adventure for one day, there is another stretch of road that has only recently been added. It starts at Shomera, where one leaves the northern highway near the Lebanese border, and runs for over seven miles within ten or twenty yards of the international boundary.

One can see the Lebanese frontier guards along the way, but this border has



FOR A TOUR WITHOUT MODERN COMFORTS
Forests, vineyards and fruit trees along Israel's borders

been quiet for a very long time now. Two or three Arab villages lie along this road, some of them half in Israel and the rest wholly in Israel.

However the villagers never knew that all their roads led into the Lebanon, and their financial dealings were, of course, with the Lebanese authorities. Their sons used to join the Lebanese army.

New houses inland: These villages have now been "returned" to Israel, and where only half belonged to Israel, like the village of el-Aramshe, their inhabitants were resettled farther inland in houses specially built for them in the Arab

manner.

Their empty houses have been taken over as toolsheds or garages for agricultural equipment, otherwise the temptation would have been too great for them, and they might have become smugglers rather than farmers. All this has been done peacefully, with the Lebanese guards looking on and never interfering.

The road rejoins the main highway near Idmit, a new kibbutz, and from there one may go south, either to Nahariya or, via Haifa, back to Tel Aviv.

Less exciting scenery: The other new frontiers are scenically less exciting but their future use will be just as important.

There is a road going from Jerusalem to the south-east, along the armistice line with Jordan to the Adullam and Aduraim regions, to be linked up eventually with the Beersheba highway.

There are sundry roads around Jerusalem, one on its northern side leading through valleys which the plough had not touched for at least 13 years. Most of them are a few yards from the armistice line, and the land is now being cultivated right up to the line itself. In time, it is possible that, here too, new villages will be established and more settlers will be able to obtain their livelihood from the land.

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Extract from the Chairman's Statement from the Report and Accounts for the year ended 28th January, 1961

The Group trading profit for the year amounts to £10,102,689 which represents an increase of £1,077,855 over the previous year's profits. Our previously owned businesses have contributed £864,455 towards this satisfactory increase, the balance of £213,400 relating to profits of our new businesses brought into our accounts for the first time. It becomes increasingly difficult to acquire suitable additional businesses on reasonable terms. It is therefore especially gratifying to report in these circumstances this substantial increase in the profits of our existing businesses which has been brought about by a record increase in turnover.

The net profit attributable to the Group for the year amounted to £4,662,973 and is £817,019 higher than the previous year. In view of the excellent results of the second half of the year's trading your Board proposes a final dividend of 30 per cent which is an increase of 5 per cent on last year's final dividend. This brings the total payment for the year up to 45 per cent less tax against 37½ per cent last year. When the Rights Issue was made in November, 1960, your Board forecast a final dividend of 25 per cent which would have made the year's dividend 40 per cent.

As already announced, to bring the Company's issued Share Capital more into line with the real capital employed, it is our intention to capitalise the sum of £4,612,298 from Share Premium Account and to issue to Stockholders one new fully paid Ordinary Stock Unit for every two existing Ordinary Stock Units held.

The turnover of the Group for the first quarter of 1961 shows a substantial improvement over the same period last year. This is especially satisfactory as we are comparing current sales figures with a period which covered the last three months of unrestricted hire purchase sales a year ago.

Our interests are well spread, our policy of expansion will continue and I am hopeful that, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances I shall again next year be able to present a satisfactory report.

EXTRACT FROM TWELVE YEARS' REVIEW

YEAR ENDED JANUARY	GROUP PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	NET DIVIDENDS PAID TO SHAREHOLDERS	PROFIT RETAINED IN BUSINESS	GROUP NET ASSETS
1950	966,730	142,508	198,791	4,317,733
1951	1,255,743	211,262	225,389	4,791,311
1952	1,760,974	236,333	370,151	6,050,605
1953	2,264,575	323,794	344,020	6,582,858
1954	2,601,584	409,620	440,419	9,435,103
1955	4,038,379	838,639	1,004,518	13,190,089
1956	5,501,668	1,300,180	1,153,576	21,364,888
1957	5,971,536	1,300,180	1,299,697	22,857,351
1958	6,389,080	1,429,725	1,280,408	24,307,497
1959	6,520,998	1,603,678	1,649,295	26,899,903
1960	7,410,355	1,926,441	1,919,513	31,785,903
1961	9,255,657	2,507,278	2,155,695	38,653,539

A Copy of the 34th Annual Report and Accounts can be obtained on request from:

The Secretary: 364-366 KENSINGTON HIGH STREET, W.14

ZIM EXPANSION

Twenty-three ships, together costing some £12½ million and with a combined dead weight of 21,000 tons will be ordered by Zim in the near future.

Negotiations are already going on for placing the first orders in France and Japan for passenger liners and bulk carriers worth £5½ million. Lower shipbuilding prices in Britain may mean that some orders will also be placed there.

Zim will sell those ships in its fleet which are more than ten years old and will also float a large share issue abroad to finance its expansion programme.

PAINTING PRIZE

A prize of £100 will be awarded by Mrs. Robert Solomon, Chairman of the Ben Uri Art Gallery, for the best painting on a selected Biblical subject. The competition is open to all Jewish artists resident in Great Britain and Ireland. Full information and entry forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Ben Uri Art Gallery, 14 Berners Street, London, W.1.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Sunday, June 25

EAST LONDON "ZION" ASSOCIATION. 262 Commercial Road, E.1. Annual Coach Outing to Margate leaving at 9.30 a.m.

MAPAM OPEN FORUM. 104 Nightingale Road, E.5. Symposium on "50 Years of the Kibbutz Movement". Speakers: M. Orbach, Mrs. S. Yaari, P. Merhav and N. Rose. All Welcome. 8 p.m.

Monday, June 26

DALSTON AND N. LONDON Z.S. 62 Montague Road, E.8. Annual General Meeting. Speaker: Miss Beatrice J. Barwell "The Jew of Tomorrow". 8.30 p.m.

Tuesday, June 27

THEODOR HERZL Z.S. 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. Address on "The Contemporary Jewish Writer" by Emanuel Litvinoff. 8.15 p.m.

GOLDERS GREEN Z.S. Barclay House, 783 Finchley Road, N.W.11. Film show and Living Newspaper, "Promise to Massada" and "As Long as I Live". Speakers: Mr. Uri Carin and Mr. S. Y. Olsvanger. 8.30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 28

N. FINCHLEY AND DISTRICT Z.S. 5 Hendon Avenue, N.3 (by courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. H. Frank). "Friends of Israel—or Zionists". Address by Mr. Jacob Halevy. 8.30 p.m.

Thursday, June 29

ST. JOHN'S WOOD AND MAIDA VALE Z.S. New Community Centre, Grove End Road, N.W.8. Filmshow. 8.30 p.m.

HIGHGATE ZIONIST SOCIETY. Synagogue Hall, 2004 Archway Road, N.6. Film show "The Juggler" (U). Speaker: Mr. S. Y. Olsvanger. 8.30 p.m.

Saturday, July 1

MAPAM OPEN FORUM. 37 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6. Symposium on "50 Years of the Kibbutz Movement". Speakers: Mrs. Y. Merhav, A. Yaari and P. Merhav. All welcome. 8 p.m.

Tuesday, July 4

57th HERZL YAHREIT. Ohel Shem Synagogue, 262 Chamberlayne Road, N.W.10, arranged by the Synagogue Council of the Zionist Federation. Hesped: Rabbi B. Lapian, Rav of the Congregation. 7.45 p.m.

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BROADCASTS FROM ISRAEL

Wavelength 33.3 metres

Fri. 23rd June : 9.15 The News. 9.25 Report on the Eichmann Trial. 9.35 Sabbath Programme. 9.44 News Headlines.

Sat. 24th June : 9.15 The News. 9.25 Editorial Opinion. 9.35 Cantorial Music. 9.44 News Headlines.

Sun. 25th June : 9.15 The News. 9.25 Heritage: Sayings of the Fathers. Part 2. 9.40 International Sports Quiz: Part IV (Repeat of programme of June 18th). 9.44 News Headlines.

Mon. 26th June : 9.15 The News. 9.25 News-reel (including Report on the Eichmann Trial). 9.44 News Headlines.

Tues. 27th June : 9.15 The News. 9.25 Commentary. 9.30 Report on the Eichmann Trial. 9.44 News Headlines.

Wed. 28th June : 9.15 The News. 9.25 Report on the Eichmann Trial. 9.35 Songs of the Seaside. 9.44 News Headlines.

Thurs. 29th June : 9.15 The News. 9.25 Report on the Eichmann Trial. 9.35 The Lively Arts: A Monthly Magazine Programme. 9.44 News Headlines.

happy birthday!

ON ISRAEL'S BARMITZVAH YEAR



The Jewish people looks with pride on Israel's achievement during thirteen years of statehood.

BUT LET US NOT FORGET
MANY UNMET NEEDS MUST
STILL BE MET

¶ Immigration

¶ Absorption and Housing

¶ Agricultural Settlement

GIVE GENEROUSLY
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JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, 4 St. George Street, Hanover Square, W.I. Hyde Park 2286/7

JANNER FOREST: BIRMINGHAM TRIBUTE



Birmingham's Lord Mayor with Sir Barnett Janner.

Three thousand trees have been planted by the Jewish community of Birmingham in the Janner Forest, the Zionist Federation's tribute to its president on the occasion of the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by the Queen.

Sir Barnett, accompanied by Lady Janner, was the guest of honour at a Bar-mitzvah year banquet arranged by Birmingham's J.N.F. Commission (chairman Cyril Cornberg), that had Rev. Dr.



Cyril Cornberg with Dr. Chaim Pearl.

Chaim Pearl in the chair. Speakers included Mrs. Valerie Gould, the Lord Mayor (Ald. Eric E. Mole) and the Rev. Sidney Gold. Dr. Pearl made the appeal for tree subscriptions.

In the course of his own speech, the guest of honour observed that "the Janner Forest cannot be recorded as a monument to any particular individual. It will be a mark of collective Jewish endeavour and at the same time one more weapon

in that silent, constant battle to heal the neglected soil of the Holy Land. It will bring new immigrants into a covenant with the soil and teach them to love the mother-land by tending it with their own hands, just as they have always loved it in their prayers."

"BLAZING SAND"

The story of a search for ancient scrolls in the Biblical ruins of Petrah, thinly disguised as "Citrah," a frantic manœuvre across the border, attempts to escape minefields and hostile tribes, and emotional conflicts soaring to temperatures uncomfortable even for the tropics, were the torrid ingredients of "Blazing Sand." A Gala Performance of this film was jointly sponsored by the J.N.F. Commissions of Neasden and Gladstone Park, West Ham and South-West Essex at the Prince of Wales Theatre recently.

The occasion prompted the joint-chairmen, C. Molen, W. Angel and H. L. Wicksman, to write in the souvenir publication of their pleasure in selecting this film of Israel, particularly in view of the fact that the proceeds would be utilised in reclaiming Israel's border-lands and settling refugees.

"We all have the heavy responsibility of ensuring that adequate support flows into Israel to make sure that the newcomers start their lives afresh with the happiest of auguries," they wrote, extending their appreciation to their supporters sharing this responsibility.

SOUTH AFRICAN JEWS LOOK TO ISRAEL

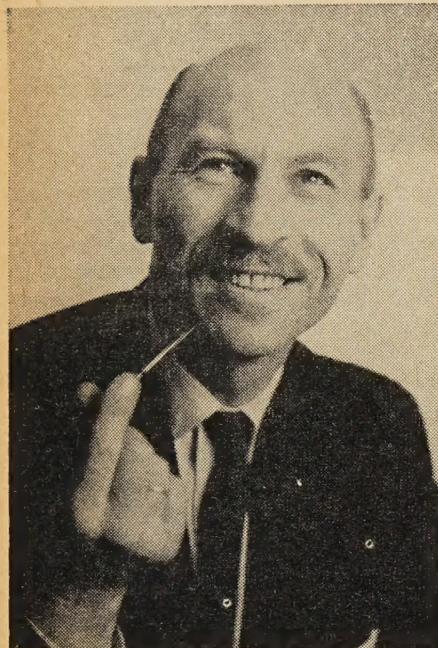
The mood in South Africa is emigration, and there has been a strong awareness in many Jewish families of new prospects awaiting them in Israel. Until a year ago, roughly 2,000 Jews had come to Israel from South Africa, and the figure now, with the establishment of a republic, shows every indication of considerable increase.

South African new-comers spend five months at their own *ulpan* (intensive Hebrew course) at Petah Tikvah, where they also devote themselves to a full orientation for life in Israel.

A dozen families now at the South African hostel in Petah Tikvah are all from the professional classes, and the adults are engaged in full-time study from 8-12 a.m. During their stay at the hostel, the new arrivals pay £70 per month, and 50 per cent of the total expense is covered by the Jewish Agency. Picture shows a South African *ulpan* class in progress.



J P A - J N F NEWS

WESTERN EUROPE DOES ITS SHARE
INFORMATION OFFICER'S REPORT

Theodore Hatalgui

In London during the past two weeks to study the techniques of public relations and mass-communication media in this country has been Theodore Hatalgui, head of the Information Department of the Keren Kayemet in Jerusalem. Mr. Hatalgui was completing a West European tour which has taken him to Italy, Switzerland and France. He has been strengthening contact with personnel in the European offices of the Fund and lecturing on the role of the J.N.F. and its bearing upon the economy of Israel.

Forty-three years of age, Mr. Hatalgui has built up a reputation in Israel as a poet and contributor of *belles lettres* to literary magazines and the daily Press. He was born in Poland, was in the Warsaw Ghetto during the War and arrived in Palestine in 1947, having first escaped from the Ghetto. Before his arrival in Palestine he had been active in Italy in D.P. camps and at reception centres for Jews proceeding to Palestine from across the border.

In Italy and Switzerland, the annual J.N.F. contribution reached about £25,000 for each country. Their recent projects include the Henri Dunant Park, in memory of the founder of the International Red Cross, which received in Switzerland strong participation by the

non-Jewish as well as the Jewish community, and in Italy a share in the Yodfat scheme. According to Mr. Hatalgui, there is full knowledge of this British golfers' project among Italian Jews, and they are proud to join in it. Next commitment for Italian Jewry will be the building of a road to the Bar Kochba Forest, which stands adjacent to Britain's Barmitzvah Forest at Betar in the Jerusalem Hills.

In France a sum in excess of £100,000 per year is raised by J.N.F. workers. Here, communities are working on the Dimona Forest for the development of the north-eastern Negev. In all of these countries J.N.F. campaigns are conducted separately from the Keren Hayesod direct appeal, though there is full co-ordination.

Asked about the function which the J.N.F. now assumes within Israel's economy, Mr. Hatalgui said: "Only 20 per cent of our land is at present under cultivation, and this would be a problem of acute proportions in any country. But in Israel it is particularly so. We are very small in area but the *raison d'être* of our existence is the ingathering of dispersed Jewry. Therefore the conquest of the desert is for us a permanent battle-field. Indeed, how we conduct this battle will determine our destiny."

NEWCASTLE ELECTIONS

The need for increased strength and support was emphasised at the annual general meeting of the Newcastle J.N.F. Commission earlier this month. Dr. I. Stoll stressed this point, following a résumé by Henry Black of future projects, in particular the Blue and White Ball planned for April 4, 1962.

Dr. S. Osborne, chairman of the education department, noted that the finalists representing Great Britain in the International Bible Quiz were from the local community.

Officers for the forthcoming year: president, Dr. I. Stoll; chairman, H. Black; treasurer, Martin Maier; secretary, A. H. Ingram; traditional activities officer, M. Shaw; education officer, Dr. S. Osborne.

Functions committee: president, Martin Maier; chairman, H. Black; joint vice-chairmen, Dr. S. Mark and L. Lassman; joint treasurers, W. Branskey and Dr. I. Stoll; joint secretaries, Mrs. W. Branskey and Dr. P. Roberts. Advertising executive: H. Black, D. Bloom and M. Shaw.

LORD STONHAM TO LEAD HACKNEY'S FOREST DRIVE

Presiding over the inaugural meeting which took place in Clapton recently, Lord Stonham declared that he was proud to accept the chairmanship of the Hackney committee whose purpose was to raise money for 10,000 trees costing £3,500 in the Barmitzvah Forest in Israel.

It was proposed that the committee be called "The Hackney and North-East London Barmitzvah Forest Committee."

In addition to a strong patrons' and vice-presidents' list comprising well-known national and local personalities, the following officers were elected: J. Barden, I. Simia, jt. hon. treasurers; L. Shocket, functions chairman; R. Simia, functions vice-chairman; G. A. Gelberg, M. Compton, jt. hon. secretaries; Mr. Leigh, J. Lotsky, jt. auditors.

WIMBLEDON

The annual single-handed job conducted on behalf of J.P.A. by L. Horvath in Wimbledon has this year resulted in a contribution of £1,000.

TREE INSCRIPTIONS

Fifty trees in the name of Jacob Hirshfeld on the occasion of his 50th Birthday, by his wife and children; 50 trees in the name of Mr. I. Freedman; 50 trees in the name of Mr. L. Feitelson; 40 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. S. Lewis; 40 trees in memory of his father, David, his mother, Sarah and sisters Margot and Victoria, by Mr. H. Repper, on the occasion of the barmitzvah of his son David; 30 trees in the name of Betty and Leslie Hardy on the occasion of their 30th Wedding Anniversary; 24 trees in the name of Uncle Albert on the occasion of his 70th birthday by Fritz and Friede Kronenberger, Wilhelm and Anneliese Grunwald, Herbert, Karl, Martha, Martin Gerhard and Thea Bry, Peter and Ava, Ernst and Dora Bry, Gideon and Ruth Hans-Gideon Bry.

Twenty-one trees in the name of Mr. Alan Freeman on the occasion of his 21st birthday, by his parents; 20 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. P. Toohey on the occasion of their departure from Dublin by the Terenure Hebrew Congregation; 18 trees in the name of the Glasgow Primary and Merton Solomon Parker on the occasion of their Marriage, by their parents; 18 trees in the name of the Glasgow Primary Teachers' Association to commemorate their visit to Garnethill Synagogue; 18 trees in the names of Dennis Ross and Linda Israel on the occasion of their marriage by the Liverpool J.N.F. Functions Committee; 15 trees in loving memory of Jacob (Jaap) Davids by his wife, Mrs. Mary Davids; 15 trees in the names of Valerie Letitia Gill and Harold Taylor on the occasion of their marriage by the parents of the bride.

JPA - JNF NEWS

J.N.F. BRIDGE FINALS

A formidable array of J.N.F. bridge experts congregated at the Berners Hotel last Sunday to fight out the third National Bridge Tournament. The finals occupied three sessions, and as a result G. Bernard and J. Pearlstone of Brighton walked away with the handsome championship trophy. Runners up were A. Rose and J. Perry of Hampstead Garden Suburb, and L. Tarlo and H. Lever of West London.

Chairman Alfred Rosenberg welcomed Lord Morris of Kenwood, president of the tournament, and Lady Morris. He paid tribute to his colleagues of the organising committee, referring in particular to Louis Tarlo, executive chairman, Mrs. Rosenberg, Mrs. Tarlo, Ian Sher-

wood, Rixi Marcus and Hermione Silver, assistant secretary. He announced that £2,000 had been raised this year through the competition.

Lord Morris, presenting the trophies, hoped that this aspect of J.N.F. work would gain still more adherents. He went on to discuss the many ways in which the Anglo-Jewish community could help Israel.

Dr. S. Leigh of Newcastle proposed the vote of thanks, and the evening concluded with a brief speech from Rosser Chinn. "I am delighted with this magnificent effort," said the J.N.F. president, "and I want you all to convey the significance of this event to your bridge-playing friends because more entrants mean more revenue for the Fund."



Alf Rosenberg (right) with Lord Morris of Kenwood who presented the trophies.



Ladies Bridge victors receive their trophy from Mrs. Chinn.



A false move? The onlookers wonder.

LADIES FINALS

The Ladies own Finals took place at Crockfords Club the previous week and ended with Mrs. P. Fisher and Mrs. M. Britton as the winning team. The last phase of the contest was witnessed by a large group of onlookers, (some of them patient husbands who must have been wondering whether they would be getting any dinner that evening).

Mrs. B. Tarlo, herself a great worker for J.N.F. bridge, and Mrs. V. Cooper were the runners-up. The competition was for the Edith Morrison Trophy and there were compensation prizes for other well-placed finalists.

Bridge chairman Alfred Rosenberg, in a brief speech of appreciation at the end of the tournament, expressed his thanks to Mrs. Rixi Marcus and Mrs. Tarlo for having laid the ground-work of what promised to become a very well-supported annual event. Mrs. Marcus herself spoke, while trophies were presented by Mrs. Rosser Chinn. The session lasted four hours and was supervised throughout by Tony Lederer, tournament chairman.

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